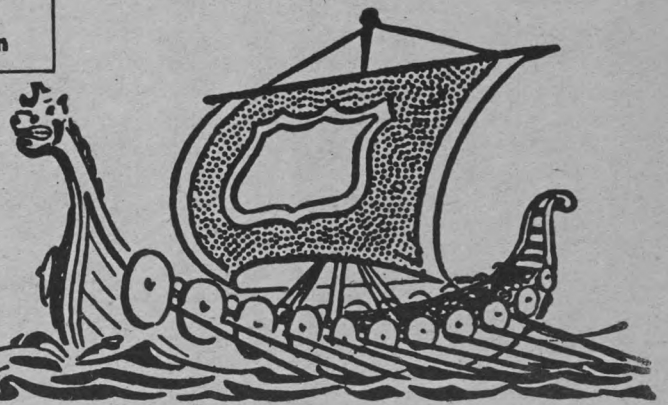


Scandinavian Centre News



PUBLISHED BY THE SCANDINAVIAN CENTRE CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION

Vol. XIII No. 4

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TWELVE PAGES

April 1973

SOREN SORENSSEN NEW PRESIDENT

Sig Sorenson Resigns

Sig Sorenson, who was elected to the Board of Directors at the recent Annual Meeting of members of the Scandinavian Centre, resigned at the organizational meeting held shortly after.

He said that he had made it clear at the Annual Meeting that he would accept nomination only if his wife, Selma, was also elected so that they could work together.

In his written resignation he says:

"Dear Shareholders:

"At the organizational meeting of your board on March 5, 1973, I resigned as a director.

"When asked by this year's nominating committee to stand for election as directors, my wife and I made it quite clear that the only way we would accept nomination was if we could work as a team. I personally feel very strongly on this point, because for 16 years I spent many, many evenings away from my wife and

family serving on the Scandinavian Centre Board.

"Selma was unavoidably absent from the annual meeting, due to a death in the family. Only I was elected to the Board. Upon her return, we discussed the matter, and decided the only alternative I had was to resign. We want you, the shareholders, to know that we love the Centre, but will serve the Centre only as a team.

"With this in mind, we offered the new board on the evening of March 5, 1973, to direct Scandapades 1974. It is in the board's hands to accept or reject our offer.

"Yours very truly,
Sigurd Sorenson
Honorary President."

The Board subsequently accepted the offer from Mr. and Mrs. Sorenson to take the responsibility of organizing and producing Scandapades '74 along with the co-ordination of the Cultural Director, Margaret Cameron.

Interest High in Iceland Charter Flight

There have been numerous enquiries regarding a possible direct flight to Iceland in 1974 from Edmonton to partake in the festivities in connection with Iceland's 1100 years of Settlement.

Bill Peterson, Flight Director for the Scandinavian Centre says the airlines are of course interested but "we must have some definite indication as to the number of people who would like to go so that we may approach the carriers to discuss dates, number of seats, cost, etc. There will be other flights to Iceland in the summer of 1974 particularly from Winnipeg, and it will be important to insure that sufficient accommodation will be available in Reykjavik and elsewhere at the time of arrival."

For those intending or planning to go to Iceland in 1974 and who wish the Centre to assist you, please call the Flight Organizer, Vera Nielsen, at 454-5438 or write to Scandinavian Centre Flights, 12424 - 141 St., Edmonton.

SWEDEN BEATS CANADA IN WORLD CURLING

Sweden won the sixth world championships of the Air Canada Silver Broom competition.

The final was between Sweden's Kjell Oscari's team and Canada's Harvey Mazink's rink. It was a tough set of ends right up to the overtime play. There was obvious pressure on both sides as the two teams fought soft ice, unpredictable surface and mental interference from the huge crowd watching and the strong lights and TV cameras following every move.

The Brier's rules found Canada's continuously strong rink competing against Sweden's only fair team. However, the final match was as exciting an end as any on record. This is now the third time that Canada has lost the world title.

FINAL				
Sweden	001	111	100	01-6
Canada	110	000	011	10-5

New Board of Directors Take Jobs for Year

By ANNE SAHURI

The organizational meeting of the newly elected Board of Directors was held on Monday, March 5 at the Centre with everyone present.

At the beginning Mr. Sigurd Sorenson gave his resignation to the board leaving one vacant seat which was later filled by Harvey Haugen.

Directors for 1973 are as follows:

PRESIDENT — Soren Sorensen, 26 Burnham Ave., St. Albert, Phone 459-7205

VICE PRESIDENT and Director of Share Selling — Barney Thorlakson, 15506 - 77 Ave., res. 487-1506, bus. 452-8550

SECRETARY — Eileen Petersen, 2 Beacon Cr., St. Albert, Phone 459-3706

TREASURER — Herb Vigfusson, 22 Crane Road, Sherwood Park, res. 467-7556, bus. 466-2167

CULTURAL DIRECTOR — Margaret Cameron, 10740 - 133 St., Phone 455-2064

DIRECTOR OF SCANDINAVIAN CENTRE NEWS — Ole Knudsen, 4908 - 115 St., res. 434-6883, bus. 452-9111

DIRECTOR OF SCANDINAVIAN CENTRE OPERATIONS — Claus Jacobsen, 10981 - 164 St., Phone 489-1494

DIRECTOR OF FLIGHTS — William Peterson, 8726 Strathearn Dr., res. 466-5759, bus. 469-2341

DIRECTORS OF SOCIAL FUNCTIONS — Bill Haldorson, 13527 - 115 Ave., res. 455-8931, bus. 429-7431, and Harvey Haugen,

8806 - 162 St., res. 489-1171, bus. 425-3817

PUBLICITY DIRECTOR — Anne Sahuri, 16112 - 104 Ave., res. 489-7515, bus. 435-3758

The Board decided to accept, with thanks, the offer from Mr. and Mrs. Sigurd Sorenson to take the responsibility of organizing and producing SCANDAPADES '74 along with the co-ordinator and Cultural Director, Margaret Cameron.

The weekly radio report on Saturdays over CFCW will be given by Les Greenham during April. Please phone him at 455-0082 or 455-4355.

Norway's External Affairs Minister Comes to Edmonton

Norway's Minister of External Affairs, Mr. Dagfinn Vaarvik, together with Norway's new Ambassador to Canada, His Excellency Asbjørn Skarstein, Consul General Knut Myre from Vancouver and the Minister's secretary, Mr. Asbjørn Ringen, will visit Edmonton on April 15 and 16.

The Sons of Norway, Solgylt Lodge, will arrange a reception for them on Sunday evening, April 15, at 7 o'clock, at The Scandinavian Centre. All Norwegians are welcome to this reception.

As this is the first time a Minister from Norway has ever visited this province, the Norwegian Consul, Arne J. Johannessen, expresses the hope that all Norwegians in this area will turn out to meet him and the other

officials. The Minister will make a short speech about Norway's international politics.

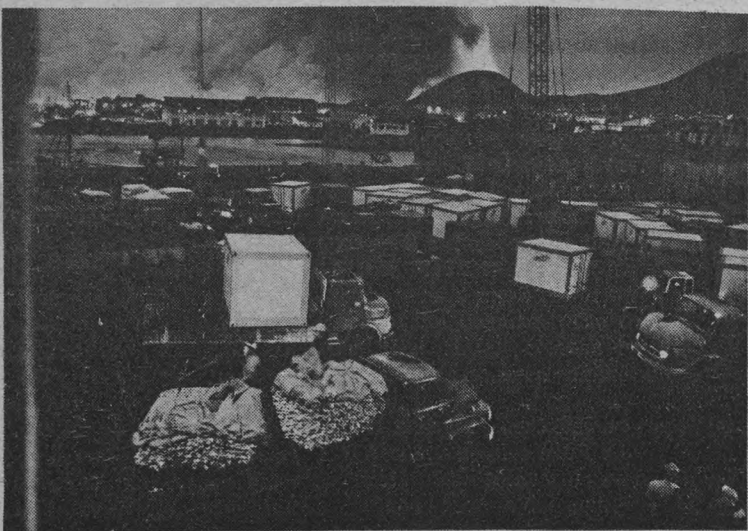
Mildest Winter in Sweden

By OVE KAMPE
Swedish Correspondent

THE MILDEST WINTER IN SWEDEN IN 200 YEARS

We have had a very mild winter in Sweden. In Stockholm we have statistics since 1756 and since then there hasn't been a milder winter. The first snow in Stockholm didn't fall until Jan. 18. The lawns have been green and even flowers have bloomed.

BACKGROUND TO ICELAND'S RECENT VOLCANO



"Helgafell" (Holy Mountain) is seen erupting in the background of Vestmannaeyjar, the only town on the main Westmann Island of Heimaey.

THE HEIMAERY ERUPTION
Prepared for the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Reykjavik

GEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Iceland lies approximately in the middle of a submarine ridge which came into being in the Tertiary period, connecting the basalt

areas to the east and west of the Atlantic, i.e. the East Greenland area and the basalt areas of Scotland and Ireland. In addition Iceland's chief volcanic area of recent time is part of a fissured volcanic submarine ridge which runs from
(Continued on Page 2)

(Continued from Page 1)

one end of the Atlantic to the other. Recent geological and geophysical investigations indicate that Ireland is actually falling apart along this line, even though the process is very slow. Some scientists believe that the whole Mid-Atlantic ridge is undergoing the same kind of tension process as there is a rift (known as the Mid-Atlantic Rift) from one end of the ridge to the other. It is on this rift that many earthquakes are found, from Bouvet Island in the Antarctic to Jan Mayen Island in the Arctic. Submarine eruptions are frequent off Ascension, the Azores and Iceland. These eruptions have been frequent in recent years. For instance a submarine eruption started in late September 1957 near Fayal in the Azores; in October of 1961 an eruption started in Mt. Askja, Iceland; that same year the islanders on Tristan da Cunha had to leave their homes because of violent volcanic activity; and in November 1963 a submarine eruption to the south of Icelandic Westmann Islands formed the island of Surtsey.

Until the Surtsey eruption occurred in 1963 the Westmann Islands enjoyed a fairly peaceful time. Indeed it is estimated that between six and eight thousand years had passed since Heimaey's volcanic cone "Helgafell" (Holy Mountain) had erupted for its second time until the Surtsey eruption started. The only incident to mar this otherwise dormant period in Westmann Islands volcanic life was a reported sighting from the Icelandic mainland of flashes of fire in the island group in September 1896.

By the way of illustration, those interested should draw a line through Iceland starting at Surtsey and passing through Heimaey and Mt. Hekla. A continuation of this line will take it to Jan Mayen in the north. Such a line will give a fair illustration of the Mid-Atlantic Rift and the volcanoes along its route.

At about two o'clock on the morning of January 23, 1973, reports came from the Westmann Islands off southern Iceland of a volcanic eruption. As can be expected, the first reports were vague and some even inaccurate. As the eruption started at the dead of night, all that could be seen from the township on Heimaey (the only inhabited island in the group, population 5,230) was a wall of fire to the east of Kirkjubæur—a farmstead on the eastern outskirts of the village. Eyewitness reports from the air an hour and a half after the reports reached Reykjavik said that a fissure had opened on the east side of the island, pointing north east to south westwards from Kirkjubæur past Helgafell to within five hundred yards of the island's airstrip. A fissure about 1,700 yards long, and containing between fifteen and twenty erupting vents was said to have formed.

The weather, for the island group, was said to be fair, and although volcanic debris was falling away from the town at that early stage it was thought advisable to evacuate the inhabitants. The sick and elderly were airlifted out by a combined operation carried out by Icelandair and the United States Naval Station at Keflavik. At the same time, most of the island's fishing fleet being in harbour because of earlier bad weather, a mass evacuation program was set into motion by use of the seventy-odd boats in harbour at the time.

Emergency headquarters were set up in a Civil Defence operations centre in Reykjavik which had been especially designed for such a contingency, and within

seven hours only about 150 people remained on Heimaey; mostly rescue workers.

Ash-fall was recorded in Heimaey during the evacuation of the population and this led to fears that it would be dangerous to allow many people on the island during the initial stages of the eruption. The island's prevalent wind is from the east, and this it was thought could endanger the safety of salvage workers. It later came to light however, that salvage operations by the islanders themselves could be carried out in the face of this threat and once an organized system had been evolved, great numbers of locals returned to the island the fourth day. Police forces and rescue groups arrived within two hours and organized salvage workers the third day.

By Wednesday—day two of the eruption—the 1,700 yard long fissure had contracted to a large system of three main vents contained in a fissure some 300 yards long. As tephre, pumice and ash were being thrown out of the vents to a height of 100 metres (325 ft.), together with lava bombs, a close watch was kept on Kirkjubæur—the farmstead closest to the eruption. Slowly the lava neared it and as outlying houses began to burn household belongings were salvaged.

By noon on Thursday—day three of the eruption—weather conditions had deteriorated. An easterly wind carried ash over most of the Heimaey township covering it to a depth of about 4 inches—the southern parts of the island escaped ash-fall. In view of this only a few people were allowed to return to the island in order to salvage their belongings. By nightfall nine houses had been burnt to the ground—all of which were on the eastern outskirts of the town.

The ash-fall continued on Friday—day four—but was considerably heavier, reaching a depth of 35-40 inches in the eastern part of the town. Wind-born lava bombs, breaking through exposed windows set a further ten houses on fire, destroying them all. Further salvage workers were allowed onto the island when the wind changed to westerly and it was hoped that most households could be stripped of their effects before the ash-fall cut them off.

A change of wind on Saturday—day five—again brought ash clouds back over the township, and although the authorities allowed even further islanders to return for their possessions it was ordered that everyone venturing into the eastern part of town would have to wear protective clothing including a safety helmet. Protective measures against the eruption itself were considered and abandoned at this stage. A plan to bomb the eastern walls of the crater and thus allow any lava flow to run harmlessly to the sea was dismissed because of the danger of hitting the western crater walls—thus exposing the township to the very lava flow the bombing was supposed to prevent. An idea for a preventative earthworks in the path of a possible townwards lava flow was also abandoned when it was seen that ash would cover the earthworks almost as soon as it would be built. Instead, the only preventative measure carried out was the nailing of sheets of aluminum and corrugated iron in front of all windows exposed to the wind-born volcanic debris.

This operation however was hampered first by lack of materials and workers, and second by increasing easterly and south easterly winds. Glowing lumps of lava—the so-called bombs—were distributed all over the eastern sector of Heimaey to ash, and indeed many bombs

were even carried into the town centre. This was the most serious development since the eruption started, as by Sunday morning—day six of the eruption—sixty-two houses were known to have been destroyed—mostly by being buried by ash, but twenty-odd by fire.

Ash-fall not only buried houses but also caused roofs to collapse and walls to crack under the strain. By Monday morning—day seven since the eruption started—an estimated metre (3 1/4 ft.) deep layer of ash covered the east part of Heimaey, dropping to twenty-five inches in depth in the town centre and being only between six and eighteen inches in depth in the west. Many houses in the east part were buried but by Tuesday morning a lot of the ash had been dug away to allow access to them once again. At the same time roads were being cleared and this facilitated the faster evacuation of household effects.

By the morning of day eight—Tuesday, January 30, the volcanic cone formed by the eruption had reached a height of 185 metres (600 ft.)—Helgafell is 227 metres (838 ft.); and had been named Kirkjufell by the islanders. Heimaey had by this time grown in size by one square kilometre (over half a square mile), most of the size being added by the



Evacuation of Vestmannaeyjar on Westman Island of Heimaey during volcano eruption.

lava flow to the north east of the crater. The lava in question was of a particularly viscous nature; something which led scientists to believe that further lava flows would be minimal.

During the first week, almost all of the island's 800-odd cars were shipped to the mainland leaving trucks and vehicles with four-wheel drive for use in rescue and salvage work.

Almost all the livestock on the island was transported to the mainland at the same time as the cars. The remainder either succumbing to the eruption or having had to be put to death on humanitarian grounds.

Frozen fish products—worth about \$2 million—were shipped to Reykjavik's cold stores during the first week, as was a certain amount of salt-fish.

Important municipal documents were also shipped to Reykjavik, as was also the case of the island's bank records and funds.

On Monday, January 29, the Icelandic Althing (Parliament) unanimously adopted a resolution calling for the immediate formation of a committee of seven from all parties to prepare emergency legislation to share the financial burden over the Heimaey disaster by the nation as a whole. At the same time the Althing gave the government permission to seek a loan of 500,000,000 Icelandic kronur (\$5 million) from the Central Bank of Iceland or elsewhere, to pay for the measures already taken as well as those yet to be taken in the immediate future. The loan is to be repaid by measures to be decided upon

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APRIL HOAX

When everything's a hoax.
A day to spoof,
A day to goof,
A day to suspect the worst,
When the only rule
Is "April Fool!"—
That funny April First.
Ethel Jacobson

THE THING FOR SPRING

Nature's decorating—how the cobwebs fly
As she tears old rain clouds from the sky!
She will paint her ceiling such a lovely blue,
Then hang fluffy cloudlets at her windows, too.
Last, a lush green carpet, flowered here and there,
Will conceal the meadows, climb each hillside stair;
Nature says quite proudly: "It's the thing for Spring—
Horizon to horizon: wild flower carpeting!"
Frances Gorman Risser

Doctor, examining patient: You're working too hard."
Patient: "I know it, but that's the only way I can keep up with all the easy payments I'm making."

SOLGLYT SPOTLIGHT



By Lois Halberg

COMING EVENTS

Sunday, April 15 — Reception

Sons of Norway welcome all to attend a Special Reception Sun., April 15 at 7:00 p.m. in the Scandinavian Centre honoring Norway's Minister of External Affairs, Mr. Dagfinn Vaarik, together with Norway's New Ambassador to Canada, His Excellency Mr. Asbjorn Skartveit, Consul General Mr. Knut Myre from Vancouver and the Minister's Secretary, Mr. Asbjorn Ringen, who will visit Edmonton April 15 and 16. Irene Hovde, Del Melsness and Darlene Melsness, members of the Sunshine Group, will entertain. Keep this event in mind. Look forward to seeing many Norwegian and Scandinavian families attend.

Saturday April 28 — Bowling Banquet

The annual Bowling Banquet and Dance will be held at the King Edward Hotel at 6:30 p.m. This banquet and dance is open to all. Tickets are \$5.00 each and may be obtained by calling Al Letendre at 476-1683 or Ed Veis at 476-7039.

Fourth District Director Harv Haugen was the guest speaker at the Northern Lights Lodge Initiation in Grande Prairie on Feb. 17.

Eleanor and Anders Anderson and family and Betty Broen and family motored to Banff for a ski outing during the teachers convention in February. They stayed at the Cedar View Motel, had a swim in the Upper Hot Pool and spent two days skiing at Sunshine and one day on Mt. Norquay. Sunshine has a record crowd of 3,400 skiers including several from Ronning Lodge, Camrose. The weather was wonderful and a good time was had by all.

Deepest sympathy is extended to the Meyer family in their bereavement of Marvin Meyer who passed away Feb. 18; also to the Sorenson family on the loss of Sig's mother, Mrs. Bertha Sorenson, who passed away Feb. 24.

We understand Mrs. Olivia Hutchinson is recovering from her fall in December.

Visitors at the Melsness home were Mr. and Mrs. Donald McPhadden of Mildred, Sask., who were in Edmonton attending the Briar.

Bill Bourne's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Bourne, of Innisfail attended the coffee party in which Mr. Richard Beck was the guest speaker.

Betty Travis spent an enjoyable week-end recently staying at the Calgary International Hotel in Calgary and attended a "workshop" with the Sweet Adelines. The workshop was held at Mount Royal College and was conducted by Mary Dick of Minneapolis. The Sweet Adelines held their March show here in Edmonton at the Sub Theatre in the Students Union Bldg.

Del Melsness spent a week in Inuvik. The day Del left Inuvik the temperature was 46 below and a very strong wind, arriving in Edmonton the temperature was 40 above.

The Zelensky family enjoyed a few days' visit of Ruth Zelensky's father, Mr. Hans Henningsmoen, of Morrin, Alta.

Matt and Barbara Ponich and

family of Wainwright visited with Ed and Elva Veis recently.

Congratulations are in order to Penny Iverson and Jerry Harvey on their engagement. Their wedding will take place Sat., April 7 at 3:00 p.m. in the United Missionary Church at 142 St. Penny is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Iverson, and Jerry is the son of Mr. and Mrs. James Harvey all of Edmonton.

Beverly Travis spent a week's holiday in Cadomin during March. Sharon Travis was to Calgary for a competitive swim meet.

Helge and Lillian Nilsen along with Lillian's sister and husband, Betty and Danny White, left by air March 14 for Amsterdam, on route to Greece. They plan to visit Turkey and Yugoslavia, arriving home April 6.

We understand Peter Hansen has been visiting at Alberta Beach.

Mr. and Mrs. Norman Johnson of Kamloops, B.C., spent a week in Edmonton visiting with Orla and Sven Tychsen and relatives.

Ken and Doug Halberg spent an enjoyable week-end at Alberta Beach visiting their grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. W. Stock.

Congratulations to Kevin Svidal who received 1st class honors in the Royal Conservatory of Music, Grade 6 violin.

Recent guests of Harv and Betty Haugen and family were Betty's aunt and uncle, Mr. and Mrs. Rutledge, of Grande Prairie.

Myrle and Betty Travis attended a family gathering at Darwell March 17 in honor of Myrle's brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Buster Travis, who celebrated their 35th wedding anniversary on March 12.

Knut Svidal, Supreme Director, attended an organizational meeting with the Supreme Board in Minneapolis.

Sig and Selma Sorenson's daughter, Betty Knight, of Brantford, Ont., was here to attend her grandmother's funeral.

Dean and Barbara Melsness are to arrive home the end of March. They have toured Europe for the past nine months.

Mrs. Steinstad, who recently returned from Norway, has brought back several different sizes and patterns of Norwegian runners, some which are for sale or can be ordered. She has also various Rosemar articles for show and may be ordered. For more information, contact Mrs. Steinstad at 8742 - 76 Ave. Phone 465-5627.

The next meeting of the Sewing Club will be held at the home of Eleanor Anderson, 9111 - 142 St., on April 4 and the following meeting will be held at the home of Olga McBride, 15316 - 84 Ave., on April 18.

At the March 8 Norwegian Cooking Lessons, Mrs. Martha Venoson demonstrated the making of Rømmegrøt.

Rosemar Classes are held every second Wednesday. For more information on this unique craft call Harry Huser at 477-2735.

JUNIOR LODGE

The Junior Lodge held a raffle. Winners were Walter Meyer, a juice mixer, and Peter Laflinko, corning ware. Thanks to Del Melsness for the prizes. Warren Clark is instructing the Juniors in Folk Dancing every second Sunday at the Centre. The next Junior Lodge meeting will be April 8.

SONS OF NORWAY SPORTS NIGHT

By Lois Halberg

On Sat., March 17, in the Scandinavian Centre, Solglyt hosted a very successful Provincial Sports Night in which lodges from Grande Prairie, Camrose, Calgary and Claresholm participated.

Bowling took place at the Meadowlark Lanes and the Curling tournament at the Thistle Curling Club.

Following a social hour, a delicious smorgasbord was prepared and served by the Social Committee.

Master of ceremonies, Harv Haugen, Fourth District Director gave a warm welcome to all and introduced the Lodge Presidents: Ed Ness of Calgary, Avis Thompson of Claresholm, Andy Haugen of Grande Prairie, Gladys Clark of Edmonton and Vice President Clifford Lien of Camrose.

Warren Clark, Lodge Sports Director, introduced the following Sports Directors: Carl Peterson of Calgary, Ross Anderson of Camrose, Gordon Thompson of Claresholm and Alvin Nordhaugen of Grande Prairie.

Al Letendre, Secretary of the Edmonton Bowling League, presented the bowling trophies to:

LADIES' HIGH SINGLE	
Mary Farley, Claresholm . . .	250
LADIES' HIGH TRIPLE	
Lynn Wardlaw, Claresholm . .	611
MEN'S HIGH SINGLE	
Wally Molstad, Camrose . . .	300
MEN'S HIGH TRIPLE	
Wally Molstad, Camrose . . .	623

Art Rensaa presented the Curling trophies.

1st PRIZE — Alvin Nordhaugen, Lars Solheim, Andy Haugen and Gladys Haugen of Grande Prairie.

2nd PRIZE — Gordon Thompson, Larry Barley, Carol Aschim and Don Burnham of Claresholm.

CONSOLATION — Ralph Fraser rink of Calgary.

Knut Svidal, Supreme Director, gave a short talk on "The trophies that were not here". He added that this Sports Night was a first in bringing people together.

TORSKE KLUBBEN

The dinner meeting was held March 6 at which time Boss Anders Anderson proposed the project of a Summer Family Norwegian Language Camp. The next dinner meeting will be held on April 3 and welcome all members to attend.

DATES TO KEEP IN MIND

Saturday, May 12 — Syttende Mai Fest

Dinner and Dance, Viking Room, Scandinavian Centre.

Thursday, May 17 — Proposed Flag Raising Ceremonies.

Watch for more particulars next month. Children's Norwegian costumes are needed. Phone Astrid Hope at 469-4747 if you have a costume perhaps your child has outgrown.

SONS OF NORWAY BOWLING RESULTS

LADIES' AND MEN'S HIGH AVERAGE	
Betty McKevitt	195
Arne Gulbrandsen	208
LADIES' AND MEN'S HIGH TRIPLE	
Ruth Logan	772
Lloyd Steen	827
LADIES' AND MEN'S HIGH SINGLE	
Ruth Logan	304
Lloyd Steen	351
TEAM HIGH TRIPLE	
Northern Lights	3178
TEAM HIGH SINGLE	
Fjords	1166

Our next month correspondent will be Evelyn Jensen. Phone 466-2712.

Provincial trophies will be forwarded later to the Grande Prairie Curling Team and the Camrose Bowling Group that totaled 11,761 points.

Ross Anderson of Camrose presented Warren Clark with a trophy for being a good scout and curling for Camrose in Bawlf.

Anders Anderson, on behalf of the Torske Klubben, spoke on how they are taking leadership in a project to organize a Language, Arts and Handicraft Camp at Silver Summit, North of Edson. Anders has received a \$1,000 grant from the Provincial Government to assist, and urged the other lodges to apply for same and join together in a Summer Family Norwegian Language Camp.

A dance followed and this superb evening concluded with coffee and a lovely lunch arranged by Brenda Letendre and Elva Veis.

Many thanks to all who made this event the success that it was.

Olaf Sveen

Given Award

Olaf Sveen has been given an award for his role as an entertainer at the Alberta Hospital for the past ten years. The award was presented to him at the annual meeting of the Alberta Mental Health Association held at the McDougall United Church on March 13.

On Jan. 1, 1973, Norway became the first country in the world to prohibit the use of nitrates in meat. The authorities seek to reduce the total amount of additives in food.

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ICELANDIC NEWSLETTER

By LES GREENHAM

As a news reporter I must confess there is an inward feeling of inefficiency. However, we may be able to overcome this with experience as time goes by. Of course, to all you people reading this column, if you had any news items to report, it must have slipped your mind to phone me because, as of this moment, nobody has called.

THINGS TO DO IN APRIL

Sorry, folks, there is nothing scheduled, which means you just won't be able to get into any trouble this month.

DR. RICHARD BECK

On Sun., March 11, we were honored by the visit of Dr. Richard Beck and Mrs. Beck at the Scandinavian Centre. His talk, "From Viking Ships to Kontiki", was very interesting and enjoyed by all. It was very heartening to see such a good turnout, not only by the Icelanders, but all other ethnic groups as well.



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Gladys Clark, President of the Sons of Norway Lodge, presented him with a gift, and Barney Thorlakson, President of the Icelandic Society, presented a gift as well. Both were very much appreciated.

Our sincere thanks to all the ladies who did such an excellent job of preparing and serving lunch, especially to Ragna Sivertson and Jonina Eamon, who organized the lunch arrangements. The Scandinavian Queen and her four Princesses were just lovely in their costumes and they did a marvelous job.

To open the evening, there was a short program. Darlene Melsness sang "Anna Marie" in Norwegian, then with her fiancé, Bill Bourne, sang a song composed by Bill's sister, Marie Chaumont, titled "My Ancestors Came From Iceland". This was followed by two songs by the Saga Singers, "Malakoff" and "Fosturlandsins Freyja".

All of this, together with an interview with Dr. Beck, was recorded by CFCW Camrose for rebroadcasting on the Scandinavian Show Saturday mornings from 10:30 a.m. to 12:00 noon. John Robbins of CFCW, if you are reading this, again we say thank you for all your hard work.

ACCIDENT

The Saga Singers, of which yours truly is very proud to be associated, received what we shall refer to as a temporary set back due to an unfortunate but unavoidable accident. Della Rolland and her husband, Gus, were in an automobile accident. Della will be laid up in the hospital for some time with a fractured leg, while Gus was more fortunate and escaped with a few bad bruises. Before visiting Della, it would be advisable to check first to see if visitors are allowed. All we can say, Della, is we sincerely hope you won't be in there too long as you will most certainly be missed. In the meantime, for your sake, we are going to do our best to keep the Choir going.

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SCANDINAVIAN AIRLINES

Mr. and Mrs. L. Oddson went to a Social Credit Party of Canada Convention in Calgary on March 17 and 18. While in Calgary they met Thora Vaughan, Margaret Geppert and Jean Arnason at Thora's suite. While there they enjoyed a beautiful lunch and also discovered that Calgary has now started an Icelandic Choir and that the Calgary Icelanders are most interested in promoting the Markerville Picnic.

Our number one tenor, Steini Jonsson, took a flying trip back home the first week in March and visited with relatives and friends in Oakview, Eriksdale and Winnipeg.

Barney Thorlakson's brother-in-law, Alex Gray, came to town for a visit and while here watched the Brier. Also Shirley Thorvaldson's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar, from Lyleton, Man., took in the Brier and of course, also visited with Gunnar and Shirley.

Mrs. Phyllis Kristjanson had the pleasure of a visit from her mother and dad, Mr. and Mrs. Green, during Brier week as well.

Condolences go out to Margaret Cameron whose brother, Gisli Gislason, of Athabasca, passed away recently. He was highly respected in the community which was evident as the procession was about a mile long.

Also to Dr. A. M. Kristjanson of 12303 - 39 Ave., whose father passed away in March at the age of 87.

WESTMAN ISLANDS DISASTER FUND CONTRIBUTIONS

Thank you for your donations: Mrs. Bertha Key, Westlock, Alta. — \$20.00

Mr. C. M. (Mike) Johnson, 10910 - 142 St., Edmonton — \$100.00
Ladies Auxiliary, Icelandic Society, Edmonton — \$100.00
Barney Thorlakson, 15006 - 77 Ave., Edmonton — \$10.00
T. J. Kvía, Buck Creek, Alta. — \$5.00

The Canada Iceland Foundation is collecting money for disaster relief for the 5,000 people of the Westman Islands who have been left homeless after the eruption on the island last month. The executive decided to give \$200 from the club's coffers to the relief fund, and is encouraging individuals to donate. If you wish to help your brothers across the sea, please send your cheque or money order to the Icelandic Society of Edmonton, Scandinavian Centre, 14220 - 125 Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta. All the money collected in Edmonton will be forwarded to Winnipeg, where official receipts will be issued. Please make your cheques out to The Canada Iceland Foundation, and mark them for Westman Islands Disaster Relief.

MANITOBA ICELANDIC FESTIVAL

The 85th Annual Icelandic Festival of Manitoba at Gimli, Man., Aug. 4, 5 & 6 will hold a doll dressing contest open to all interested. These dolls will be shown in the displays area during the Festival.

Purchase prizes will be offered in three categories:

11 years and under
12 - 64 years
65 years and over

Prizes will be:
1st — \$15.00
2nd — \$10.00
3rd — \$5.00

Dolls must be 7" - 12" tall and dressed in any Icelandic costume. Turn entries in to Carolyn Stefanson, Box 223, Gimli, Man. R0C 1B0 or Viking Pharmacy. Close off date is July 21, 1973.

SWEEPSTAKE TICKETS

This year, as in the last two,



Kitchen Corner

QUICK HAWAIIAN SALAD

This is a quick salad to make and delicious with any meal.

- 1 cup Mandarin Oranges (drained)
- 1 cup pineapple tidbits (drained)
- 1 cup miniature marshmallows
- 1 cup dessicated coconut
- 1 cup sour cream

Mix together and let stand for a few hours. Serve on lettuce leaf.

SPECIAL HOT CROSS BUNS FOR EASTER

- 2 packages active dry yeast
- 1/3 cup water
- 1/3 cup milk, scalded
- 2/3 cup raisins

Soften yeast in warm water. Combine milk, salad oil, sugar and salt; cool to lukewarm.

Sift together 1 cup of the flour and the cinnamon; stir into milk mixture. Add eggs; beat well.

Stir in softened yeast and raisins. Add remaining flour (or a little more or less to make a soft dough). Cover with damp cloth and let rise in warm place until double in size (about 1-1/2 hrs.)

Shape into buns. Place on a greased pan. Cover and let rise in warm place till almost double. Cut a shallow cross in each bun with scissors or knife. Brush tops with egg white. Bake at 375° about 12 minutes or till done.

Frost buns while warm.

SWEDISH RHAPSODIES From Canadian Magazine By HELEN GOUGEON

SWEDES SMELTS

- 4-6 smelt fillets per person
- soft butter
- fresh or dried dill weed
- dry bread crumbs

Spread each fillet with a little butter and chopped dill—or cod's roe (poor man's caviar), anchovies or "anything you can find in the cupboard". Roll each fillet and stand them all up in a shallow greased baking dish, sprinkle with small pieces of butter and fine crumbs and bake in a 350° oven till golden—about 15-20 minutes. Serve with boiled potatoes and a green vegetable. Serves 6.

FISH WITH VEGETABLES

This really fine meal can be served Swedish fashion on a platter. The rectangular steamer with adjustable rack is a practical asset.

- 2 tbsp. butter or margarine
- 2 large onions or leeks, sliced
- 2-1/2 cups sliced carrots
- 1 tsp. salt
- 1 slice unpeeled lemon
- 1 slice onion
- 1-2 celery stalks

we are selling Edmonton Exhibition Association Sweepstake tickets as a money-raising effort. This has become virtually our only means of raising money, and last year we made \$500.

Steini Jonsson is looking after the sales of the tickets this year. You can contact him at 455-8839. Get a few books and help out the club, and maybe help a friend to hit the jackpot!

1-1/2 lbs. fresh or frozen cod, haddock or sole
sauce (see below)

Melt 1 tbsp. of the butter or margarine in a frying pan over medium heat, add onions or leeks, cover and cook until soft. "Melt" carrots the same way in a separate pan, using remaining 1 tbsp. of butter.

Combine 2 cups of water, salt, lemon, onion and celery in a steamer or a shallow pan which you can cover. Bring slowly to a boil, then allow to come to room temperature before placing fresh or still-frozen fillets on a rack in poacher. If you have to improvise for the fish poacher, wrap fish in a piece of cheesecloth to keep it intact and place on a rack in a suitable vessel. Cover, heat just to boiling point, then immediately reduce heat and poach over low heat until fish flakes when probed with a fork (about 8 minutes for fresh fish, 15 minutes for frozen). When cooking a whole fish, you will want to have more liquid so double the recipe and allow 10 minutes to the pound. Drain fish, reserving stock for use in sauce, place on a heated platter, cover and keep warm.

For the sauce, melt 2 tbsp. of butter or margarine, add 3 tbsp. of all-purpose flour, stir with a whisk, then gradually stir in 1 cup of strained fish stock and 1/2 cup milk or light cream. Season with 1 tbsp. lemon juice and 3/4 tsp. of salt. Pour sauce over fish on platter and garnish with rows of cooked onions and carrots. Serves 4.

Nordic Council Aids Iceland

The Nordic Council—the consultative parliamentary body of the five Nordic states—held its annual session in Oslo in the middle of February. As its president, the Council elected Mr. Kare Willoch, the leader of the Norwegian Conservative Party.

The Council adopted a recommendation to the governments to give aid totaling 100 million Danish kroner (\$13 million) to Iceland following the volcanic disaster. It was proposed that Sweden contribute 40 million kroner (\$5.2 million) and that Denmark, Norway and Finland give 20 million (\$2.6 million) each. It was stated that the disaster now had reached proportions affecting Iceland's national economy.

Book

THE SCANDINAVIANS IN AMERICA 986 - 1970, compiled and edited by Howard B. Furer. This book is No. 6 in an ethnic chronology series which seeks to reflect the role of America's individual groups in the development of a multi-ethnic society through presentation of facts and key source materials arranged chronologically. Bibliography and index included, 154 pp. (Published by Oceana Publications, Inc., Dobbs Ferry, New York, N.Y. 10522. Price \$5.00).

VASA LODGE SKANDIA



By Pat Hyde

The regular meeting of Vasa Lodge Skandia was held on Wed., Mar. 14 at 8 p.m. in the Dania Room.

Oscar Hanson was reported recovering at home, after being in hospital due to an accident. Best wishes and a speedy recovery to you, Mr. Hanson.

Delegates to the District Convention in June will be as follows: Linnea Lodge, Doreen Nyroos, Hansine Pierre, Eric Pierre, Magnus Pearson, Betty Pearson and Eric Engvall. The Convention will be held in Medicine Hat this year.

Greetings were received to all from members Henry and Tesse Benstrom, who reside in Rome, Italy.

COMING EVENTS

DON'T FORGET!! The Alberta

District Bowling Tournament will take place at the Coral Bowl on April 7. Several teams from throughout Alberta have already indicated they will participate, so it should be an exciting tournament.

The Ladies Auxiliary will meet at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Pearson, 13208 - 135 St. on Sat., Apr. 14 at 8 p.m.

THIS 'N' THAT

Mr. and Mrs. Wayne Modin have moved. Their new address is RR6, Calgary, Alta.

Mrs. Svea Erickson made a recent trip to Saskatoon to celebrate her granddaughter, Lisa Lundgren's, 14th birthday on Mar. 12. It will be one of the last times that Mrs. Erickson will visit daughter Lulu and family in Saskatoon, for the Lundgrens will be moving to Kamloops, B.C., in June.

Swedish Design and Where to Find It

Shopping is an important ingredient in any vacation. Not least so in Sweden. So, don't leave it to the last minute. Don't just rush into the nearest shop, grab the first piece of Swedish glass you see, and dash for the plane. Take your time. Look around. Swedish shops are unusually elegant, and carry the air of display to a high degree of refinement. Shopping in them is like dipping into a Swedish Smorgasbord. You are always coming back for more.

Shopping also gives a special insight into the Swedes and their way of life, how they decorate and furnish their homes, what they eat, how they dress and how they spend their leisure time. Most striking in Swedish products is a quiet sense of quality. These traits are all to be found in the creations of sophisticated modern Swedish designers and craftsmen, in Swedish silver and metalware, and notably, of course, in world famous Swedish glass.

All over the world "Swedish design" means quality and originality of design. The Swedish Society for Industrial Design defines the adjective "Swedish" as having the following connotations: "Swedish industrial design of today is a combination of artistic imagination and the draftsmanslike abilities of the manufacturer". It should also be noted that in Sweden the difference between ideas of forms, as exemplified in handicrafts and in industrial products, is very small.

This is why it is by no means unusual for a top designer, holding an executive position in a Swedish glasswork or porcelain factory, to make his own one-of-a-kind pieces. The many-sided education given to students at the Swedish State School of Arts, Crafts and Design in Stockholm and at the School of Industrial Art in Gothenburg makes the artist designer of today's Sweden equally capable of working in a variety of materials—glass, wood, iron, silver, etc.

But it also makes it hard to suggest what to buy when in Sweden. But that is perhaps just as well. Shopping is always a highly individual adventure, governed by

personal taste and the length of one's purse. Some prefer Swedish glass, incomparable in its beauty and possessing a magic all of its own. Others are fascinated by Swedish wood, by pieces of sweet-smelling juniper, or shiny beech, while others again are fascinated by Sweden's own style of uncluttered furniture in blonde pine or birch. Then there are the free-easy play-suits for children, fashion for the young and the teenager, sophisticated silver necklaces with single rock crystals set in them, soft reindeer gloves, sturdy knives of matchless Swedish stainless steel, handwoven neckties and skirts (dyed with natural vegetable dyes), bulky hand-knit sweaters and mittens in gay Nordic patterns, ceramic household goods, tablecloths handprinted in traditional patterns and flowery designs. Swedish candles (which are cheap, and don't drip or gutter), leather jackets, coats and suits, ready begun cushion covers, supplied with delightful patterns, the right wools and all instructions; reindeer slippers from Lapland and colorful home-crafts from other provinces, notably the colorful Dala Horse from Dalarna—not to forget wonderful Swedish food, crisp-bread, canned herrings ("sill"), smoked salmon, smoked reindeer meat, smoked red caviar, lingonberry jam and Swedish honey.

Lastly, for those whose pockets stretch so far—there is Swedish mink Swedish cars and the famous Swedish camera, one of which is still in orbit round our earth.

Tourist's Tax-Free Service

When buying larger and more expensive objects, it will be well worth while to have the firm send them directly to your home address. This means you won't have to pay Swedish sales tax. On cars, gold and silver jewelry and furs, there is a further tax rebate of 20%. Some firms in the larger cities that sell export goods will deliver them to the customs at the airport of departure. The goods are then accompanied by a special export document, which countersigned by the customs, is returned to the firm that has made the delivery.

News from Sweden

By Ove Kampe
Swedish Correspondent

50TH ANNIVERSARY OF WASA-RACE

On the 1st Sunday in March every year the biggest ski-race in the world is arranged in Dalarna (province in Sweden). This year is the 50th Anniversary Celebration. 8,843 ski-runners took part. The distance of the race is 85 km. (53 miles) and the winner usually reaches the finish in 5 hours. This year a Finlander was the first ski-runner to reach the finish line in Mora. Four hours and 40 minutes earlier he had started in Saalen. The last ski-runners took about 13 hours.

This ski-race is called the Wasa-race after the Swedish king, Gustaf Wasa, who lived in the 16th century. Sweden and Denmark-Norway were a union at that time. But there were a lot of Swedes who wanted to leave the union. One of them was Gustaf Wasa, who had been imprisoned by the Danish king, Kristian II. However he succeeded in escaping and returned to Sweden.

Here he was told that the Danish king had executed a lot of people in Stockholm. Among them were his father and some of his relatives. He then went to Dalarna and tried to persuade the people there to rise up in rebellion. He was unsuccessful, however, so he left Mora and was going to leave Sweden for Norway because Danish spies were after him.

The people in Dalarna changed their minds and two ski-runners were sent after Gustaf Wasa. They reached him at Saalen and persuaded him to return. Now Gustaf Wasa was elected leader in Dalarna in the year 1521. Later, in 1523, Gustaf Wasa was made King of Sweden. The union period was over. This incident was the origin of the modern Wasa race between Saalen and Mora, now the biggest ski-race in the world.

SPEND A "FREE DAY" IN STOCKHOLM

Off season visitors to Sweden still have time to take advantage of a special "Day on the Swedes" bonus package which offers a variety of free gifts and attractions in the country's capital, Stockholm, at a time when the city is at its uncrowded, fun-filled best.

The plan, which is available through April 30 is offered to any visitor who makes Stockholm a first or last overnight stop in Europe on a scheduled direct flight to or from Canada or the U.S.

The package contains a "check-book" of 28 coupons entitling the bearer to such gifts as an Avis car free of rental charge for one day, free public transportation in Stockholm for a day, admissions to museums and other attractions, complimentary meals and refreshments, gifts of Swedish glass and other crafts—even a free sauna to relax you before or after your European holiday.

An application for a "Day on the Swedes" package can be obtained from your travel agent or from the Scandinavian National Tourist Offices, 505 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017 and 3600 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif. 90010.

Pick a Lifestyle on a Swedish Holiday

Besides a nationwide system of hotels and motels, Sweden offers vacationers an opportunity to live like a king . . . or a baron . . . or a Swedish farmer—at castles, manor houses and country homes scattered throughout the Swedish provinces.

Rich in history and reasonable in price, many of Sweden's hundreds of castles and manors have been opened to guests as restaurants or inns, providing gracious surroundings for a day's visit or a week's stay.

At the 16th century Gripsholm castle, which edges Lake Malaren in the province of Sodermanland, for example, you can stay at Sweden's oldest inn for about \$20 per day, including meals. At another, Tullgarn Castle, which has been used as a Royal residence since 1772 and contains an outstanding art collection, accommodations and meals are available for about \$13 per person daily.

Or, if you're feeling truly romantic, at the 15th century Stora Bjurum in Vastergotland Province you can be married in the castle's small chapel, arrange a special wedding dinner and spend the night in the castle's bridal suite!

Sweden's manor houses, which actually are private estates still occupied by the baronial families who own them, offer a variety of guest accommodations ranging from room and full pension to accommodations with use of kitchen facilities for self-catering.

In addition to tastefully furnished guest rooms, visitors are free to feel at home in the manors' elegantly appointed drawing rooms and sitting rooms, gardens and parks, and usually have an opportunity to become acquainted with their host.

Most of the estates offer facilities for swimming, boating and lake fishing, golf, horseback riding or other sports and are located near historic or scenic attractions such as the Gota Canal or the Gosta Berling country de-

scribed in the writings of Nobel Prize authoress Selma Lagerlof.

Weekly rates for manor house vacations average \$65 per person, including breakfast and dinner.

An ideal country vacation for those traveling with children is offered by more than 100 Swedish farm families who have opened their homes to visitors. Located in peaceful rural areas, the farm-houses combine old-world settings with modern conveniences.

For an average of \$3.50 per person daily you can enjoy a comfortable bed and country breakfast, plus the congeniality of your Swedish hosts who operate the farm. The daily rate is cut in half for children under 12 years.

Ponds and lakes for swimming or fishing are usually on the property or nearby and youngsters, especially, often find fun in joining in the daily farm chores.

Still another way to enjoy an inexpensive family holiday in Sweden is by renting a chalet or log cabin at one of the country's coastal, mountain or inland lake areas.

Specially built chalets feature a living room, two bedrooms, kitchen and toilet facilities and are equipped with cooking utensils, dishes, cutlery, blankets and pillows to accommodate four persons.

Log cabins offer a simpler, more rustic type of accommodation and usually are located in more remote areas, but as the chalets, are maintained according to rigid standards of local tourist authorities. Rentals of chalets or log cabins average \$60 per week. Guests must provide their own bed linen and towels or both.

Further information on "off the beaten track" vacations in Sweden can be obtained from the Scandinavian National Tourist Offices, 505 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017 or the Scandinavian National Tourist Offices, 3600 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif. 90010.

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NORDSTJARNAN NEWS

By Phyllis Tapio

Local Lodge curling was held Jan. 27 with 9 rinks entered. The Buster Sjolund rink won first in the first event. Members of the winning team were: Dale Havanka, Lynn Holmlund, John Havanka and Buster Sjolund. Second in the first event went to the Doug Havanka rink. Henry Sjorgren's team walked off with first in the second event. With Henry was Barbara Sjolund, Wanda Fraser and Rose Krause.

The February meeting was held at the home of John Sjolund. 1973 programs were handed out and it looks like a very busy year.

March 3, Falun Lodge hosted district curling in Wetaskiwin.

This year's winner was the Gus Tabler team from Falun. With Gus was Harry Holmlund, Bertha Edin and Dale Havanka.

Second place winner was the Fred Hamilton rink from Buford. Curling on the rink was Ray Pearson, Glenn Pearson, Mavis Hamilton and Fred Hamilton.

It was great to see so many members from visiting lodges present. Many thanks to Harry and Lynn Holmlund, Gordon and Rose Krause and Cliff and Mona Robins for doing such a swell job arranging the event.

The March meeting was held at the home of Cliff Robins on Mar. 10. Two new members, Terry and Michael Wallin were initiated into the lodge.

On Mar. 11, the lodge held their annual bowling tournament at Western Lanes in Wetaskiwin. Winning team consisted of Bertha Edin, Bernice Garbe, Ivy Kaasa, Morely Cook and Dennis Brown.

Men's High Triple winner was Dan Edin. Ladies' High Triple winner was Rose Gabrielson.

Following the bowling a brief

social and lunch was held.

Congratulations to Doris and Clyde Krause (nee Holmlund) of Regina, Sask., who are proud parents of a baby girl. John and Annie Holmlund flew to Regina to see their new granddaughter.

Get well wishes are extended to Impi Torvinen who is a patient in Edmonton Hospital.

No Devaluation in Norway

From News of Norway

On Feb. 14, the Norwegian Government decided not to devalue the Norwegian krone following the devaluation of the U.S. dollar. This means that the U.S. dollar will be worth 10 per cent less in relation to the Norwegian krone, while the value of the krone is maintained in relation to other currencies which are not devalued. On the average, the value of the Norwegian krone will be about 3 per cent higher than before.

Before the Government reached its decision, it had discussed the situation in the Currency Council and in the Council for International Economic Cooperation. Mutually opposed considerations were involved: On one hand, the concern for industries exposed to international competition, and on the other hand, the effects on the Norwegian level of prices and costs. The Government attached decisive importance to the difficult price and cost trends. The Government stated: A devaluation could in the present economic situation have helped the industries exposed to competition. Measures which might soften the effect of the currency changes on particularly exposed industries will be considered."

Dr. Richard Beck Addresses Captive Audience at Scandinavian Centre

By AL ARNASON

"Since the days of the Vikings, the spirit of adventure and pioneering has been a dominant characteristic of the Scandinavian people and still continues to play a large part in their life and their activity."

This was a key statement by Dr. Richard Beck of Victoria, B.C., former Professor of Scandinavian Languages and Literatures at the University of North Dakota, in his address at the Scandinavian Centre Sunday evening, March 11. His topic was "From the Viking Ships to Kon-Tiki".

The address was inspired by a recent visit, which Dr. and Mrs. Beck made to the Scandinavian countries, and especially by a day spent at The National Museum at Bygdøy near Oslo, the Norwegian capital, where they viewed famous Norwegian ships from the Viking ships of old to Thor Heyerdahl's "Kon-Tiki". Dr. Beck's own impressions were supplemented by observations and conclusions of other scholars.

His discussion of the Viking exploits, stirred by the sight of the ships at Bygdøy Museum, underscored "that on the part of the Vikings of old, it required courage, a true heroic spirit to venture out into the unknown and face fearlessly whatever fate might bring". The same spirit, he added, motivated later Norwegian explorers such as Fridtjof Nansen, Roald Amundsen and Thor Heyerdahl in their history-making exploits.

Dr. Beck also dealt with the discovery of America by Leif Ericsson, and made special reference to the Viking site which has been discovered in Newfoundland, and the restoration of this Norse settlement in Canada, which will begin this coming summer.

He went on to emphasize that the Vikings were not mere rovers, that their activities were constructive as well as destructive. Wherever they went, they established orderly kingdoms or commonwealths, and their devotion to law and liberty laid the foundations for later social and political life. As an example, he cited the

founding of the Icelandic parliament, the Althing, in 930, today the oldest functioning parliament in the world. At the same time the Icelandic Republic was founded, making the early Icelanders in truth "pioneers of freedom". But the settlers of Iceland came primarily from Norway.

Dr. Beck continued: "Nor do we have to go that far afield to see ample evidence of the Norse pioneering spirit. It is written eloquently and unforgettably in the fruitful achievements of the settlers from all the Northern countries who have in many ways made such a notable and lasting contribution to the building of the Province of Alberta, its material development and cultural advancement, which is equally true of Central and Western Canada as a whole."

He also cited records to show how, in recent years, the Scandinavian spirit has been directed in increasing measure, into new and constructive social progress in the Northern countries and in international collaboration in the United Nations.

Dr. Beck continued: "In surveying some highpoints in Scandinavian cultural history we have travelled a long road, but in the course of that journey we have discovered unmistakably that the adventurous and pioneering spirit, which characterized the bold Vikings of old, is still a deep-rooted trait in their descendants today. And what is still more gratifying, that spirit now expresses itself in peaceful pursuits for the betterment of human relations in the home lands and on the international scene."

"Such adventurous and pioneering spirit," he concluded, "has been and is the very life-blood of all human progress, and is needed as greatly today as ever before. The frontiers are still with us, beckoning and challenging on the horizon; frontiers in the search for truth in the sciences and the humanities, in the field of human relations everywhere, and nowhere more than in international relations."

Physical Educational Training in Scandinavia

Institute of Comparative Physical Education Founded
COURSES OFFER STUDY IN EUROPE

As a result of the tireless efforts and creative mind of Dr. E. F. Enos, an Institute of Comparative Physical Education has been founded at Loyola College in Montreal. The Institute will offer the first in a series of courses this summer which will involve study abroad.

The Institute gained its most significant endorsement a little over a year ago when the Directors of the Canadian Scandinavian Foundation reviewed and were impressed by Dr. Enos' study and plans. Subsequently, a Canadian Scandinavian Grant was awarded to Loyola Professor, Dr. E. F. Enos. The grant enabled Prof. Enos to conduct a series of seminars with other scholars who shared his enthusiasm for the study of physical education at the international level. Travelling over 20,000 miles, Enos met with physical educators from The People's Republic of China, Finland, Germany, Sweden, Switzerland,

United States and the U.S.S.R. These meetings led directly to the establishment of the Institute of Comparative Physical Education and the development of a series of courses.

The courses developed offer students an optimal learning environment. To create this environment, a research and development program was undertaken in which countries and geographic areas were selected. Arrangements were made for students to travel to these selected countries and be totally immersed and experience first-hand effects of socio-cultural factors. Professors acclaimed for their teaching excellence in each of the countries were recruited. The latest teaching methods were investigated and incorporated into the course of study. Prime emphasis was placed on providing students with a comprehensive updated view of the field of physical education on an international scale.

The first course offered by the Institute is scheduled from July 7-27, 1973. It is titled: P.E. 600 A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION IN

NORTH AMERICA, SCANDINAVIA AND CENTRAL EUROPE.

The course description is as follows:

P.E. 600. Full Course. (6 semester hours). The course synthesizes and aims to promote a further understanding of physical education on a world-wide scale. The thematic structure of the study involves a four-dimensional comparative analysis of the following aspects of physical education: historical, philosophical and sociological perspectives; method and content of curricula for male and female students; the design of sport facilities; and current research. The above-mentioned will be examined in the North American, Scandinavian and Central European systems.

Arrangements for students and teachers registering for P.E. 600 include travel by regularly scheduled SAS jet from Montreal for classes in Stockholm, Jyväskylä (Finland) and Munich before returning to Montreal.

The second course offered by the Institute of Comparative Physical Education is titled: P.E. 610 PHYSICAL EDUCATION IN CENTRAL EUROPE.

Both courses have been organized on a non-profit educational basis. The cost of \$849 for P.E. 60 and \$749 for P.E. 610 is all inclusive. It provides the previously mentioned travel, complete meals, sleeping, class and study, accommodations in modern university facilities on picturesque campuses. It also includes payment for a full course (6 semester hours) accredited by Loyola and which can be (with the approval of the registrar involved) transferred for credit at another university.

To reserve accommodations, students and teachers should write at their earliest opportunity to: Mr. Eric Botten, Quality Tours Inc., Suite 801, 1255 Phillips Sq., Montreal 111, Quebec, telephone (514) 878-9497. Registration is limited.

Questions concerning academic aspects of the course should be directed to: Dr. E.F. Enos, Loyola College, 7141 Sherbrooke St. W., Montreal 262, Quebec, telephone (514) 489-7284.

THE ABC'S OF DANISH CHEESE

As Set Out By
The Danish
Cheese Association

TYBO

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Tybo Rice and Chicken Livers

Cut 1/4 pound Tybo into small cubes. Brown 1/2 pound chicken livers. Remove livers. In same butter, cook lightly 1 minced onion and 2 tablespoons chopped green pepper. Add 1 cup rice, stir until grains are lightly golden. Add 2-1/2 cups chicken bouillon. Cover pan, cook until liquid is absorbed, rice is just tender. Slice livers, add to rice with cubes of Tybo, toss lightly. Makes 4 servings.

HAVARTI (Danish Tilsit)

This urbane cheese is served on the finest tables of cosmopolitan Copenhagen . . . here is the true sophisticate among cheeses.

(Continued on Page 7)



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Cut a 1-pound block of Esrom into 8 equal portions, 2 x 4 x 1 inch thick. Coat the cheese with flour, dip into 1 beaten egg, into seasoned

Samsoe Charlotte
Cut 1/2 pound Samsoe into small cubes. Combine with 4 eggs, lightly beaten, 2 cups milk, 1/2 cup white wine, 1/2 teaspoon mustard and 1 teaspoon grated onion. Trim crusts from 8 slices of bread, cut in small cubes. Fold into cheese mixture, let stand 10 minutes. Bake in buttered 10-inch pie plate, 35 to 45 minutes in moderate oven (350 degrees) until custard is set and top lightly browned. Makes 8 servings.

Mash 3 ounces Danish Blue Cheese, blend with 1-1/2 pounds lean chopped beef, 1/4 teaspoon black pepper. Soak 1/2 cup soft bread crumbs in 1/4 cup tomato

She also thanked those in charge of "Mission to Iron Curtain Countries" for their tireless work to help discriminated and persecuted Christians.

Use Tybo in recipes that call for a full-flavored, nut-sweet

Samsøe comes in chunks or slices, protected by a waxy yellow rind. This is Denmark's famous

(Continued on Page 8)

Mrs. Vera Nielsen, 12424 - 141 Street, Edmonton, Alberta T5L 2G5 PHONE 454-5438

FINNISH SOCIETY



By Elmer Kankkunen

On Feb. 18 the Finnish Society held its annual "Laskiaset" or cross-country ski outing at Elk Island National Park. The event was well attended and to all appearances everyone had a good time. The Finns, in their typically adventurous spirit, ignored the cross country ski trails laid out by parks personnel and chose instead to tackle one of the nature trails intended for hiking in summer or snow shoeing in winter. With probably more luck than skill all participants managed to manoeuvre around the sharp turns and fresh buffalo chips without any accidents or embarrassing incidents.

At the Bake Sale and Dance held on March 10 at the Scandinavian Centre Mr. John Sahuri proved to be an excellent auctioneer. The bachelor boys were especially keen bidders on home backed goods and all other articles offered for sale were sold out. Mr. T. Salomaa probably got the bargain of the night with his purchase of a tape of Finnish music, while Mr. John Liimatainen surprised everyone, including himself, when he discovered he was high bidder on the very same rug he donated to the club. Mr. Liimatainen has no real shortage

of rugs as he makes them himself as a hobby. In fact John will be seen demonstrating his craft on television (MEETA) later this year.

At the March 19 general and executive meeting held at the Langeste residence planning was finalized for our Vappu dance scheduled for May 5 at the Scandinavian Centre. It was decided that the Finnish Society's 20th Anniversary Celebration would be held on Oct. 6. Some initial planning and suggestions were made in this regard.

Consideration was also given to the suggestion that interested members could send articles to make up a handicrafts display representing the Edmonton Finnish Society at the Finnish Grand Festival in Vancouver. The Society would compensate the member willing to transport the article within specified limits, however, it would assume no responsibility for articles lost or damaged in transit. Members interested in sending articles for display are urged to contact Mr. Vesalainen or yours truly so that we can determine if the venture is worthwhile.

PERSONAL NOTES

Residents of northeast Edmonton have probably noticed that an extra feature has been added to their skyline. I am referring to the 350 ft. high smokestack nearing completion at the Esso refinery in Strathcona. When this structure begins to pour out additional pollutants into our atmosphere we can remember with pride

that a couple of Finns were involved in its construction, namely Antti Rautalahti, General Superintendent, and George Sihvonen, General Foreman, both of Toronto. Both gentlemen have attended many of the Finnish functions locally and are ardent fishermen. I wouldn't be surprised if one of them doesn't give Urho Leino, winner of our Fish Derby trophy for two years running, some real keen competition on April Fools Day. What a date for a fish derby, sounds like a licence to lie!

(Continued from Page 7)

"golden cheese". A few small holes sprinkle it.

How It Tastes

Samsøe is firm textured compact, yet moist and rich. It has a pleasantly mild but distinctive aroma, a nut-like sweetness.

Goes With

Samsøe is great as a snack, alone, or with long cold drinks or white wine. Fine with fruit—try plums, grapes, canteloupe. Perfect with ripe tomato wedges, or in a chef's salad. Add slices to platters of cold meat or Scandinavian pickled herrings.

To Cook

Use Samsøe in slices or cubes, or melted. Try your special fondue with Samsøe, or our Charlotte on this page. Or, make a Samsøe Welsh rarebit. Skewer cubes of Samsøe and toast over a table hibachi for a conversation-making party trick . . . and delicious!

Danish EMMENTHAL

How It Looks

Emmenthal is firm yet mellow in its character, with a nutlike flavor, pale yellow in color, with large holes called eyes, scattered throughout. Buy it now packed in convenient slices.

How It Tastes

Emmenthal has a pure, clean flavor, a piquant sweetness as distinctive as that of Danish butter. It is milder and less salty than similar Swiss or Gruyere cheeses.

Goes With

Use Emmenthal in the greatest ham and cheese sandwich you ever wrapped. Serve it cut in strips for cocktail accompaniment, or in a cylinder with a slice of ham. Make your own Danish Cold Table, with herring, seafood, ham, poultry, Emmenthal, fruits. Enjoy Emmenthal.

To Cook

Grate Emmenthal over broken toast pieces in a bowl, fill with hot onion soup, sprinkle with more Emmenthal—something wonderful happens to the flavor. Make grilled cheese sandwiches with shredded Emmenthal; cut small for hors d'oeuvres, or French toast for breakfast. Add shreds of Emmenthal to pancake batter; cut strips for a distinctive chef's salad. Makes a great souffle!

DANISH BLUE

How It Looks

Comes cut in convenient wedges, large, small and medium. Look for blue-green veins generously marbling milk-white cheese.

How It Tastes

Danish Blue is robust, has distinctive tang that seasons other foods. Creamy at room temperature, makes large, tender crumbs when cold.

Goes With

Serve Danish Blue for dessert with any fruit, but most often with apples and pears, and Burgundy, Port or Tokay. Before dinner, serve with celery, radishes, crusty bread, aromatic wine; for the cocktail hour, with unsalted crackers, thin black bread.

To Cook

Famous Danish Blue recipes include salad dressing, celery stuffing, dips, steak topping. Try blue cheese for robust main dish

NEWS FROM FINLAND

Suomi Society

By Airi Langeste

Tynee Palanko, nee Aurinen, Suomi Society's longtime office worker and treasurer, died suddenly on Feb. 24.

She was born in South Savo, Juva, in 1911. Tynee Palanko was a very conscientious worker with the Suomi Society since 1937—almost 36 years. During that time she became known as a very friendly and helpful person, who had time and patience with emigrants needing help or advice. She visited America only once, for a week in New York a few years ago. In 1967 she was presented with an honor medal for 30 years continuous service.

She is survived by her daughter, Kirsti, and her son-in-law.

Director Tauri Aaltio from the Suomi Society says: "The passing of Tynee Palanko is a great loss to the Suomi Society. She worked longer with the Society than anybody else and she put her all into her work with the emigrants. All of us who worked with her remember a good and friendly person, very pleasant to work with. "The Suomi Society regrets the loss of Tynee Palanko, her passing is also being felt in many other parts of the world."

Markus Rautio died Feb. 14 in Helsinki, at the age of 81 years. He was born in Helsinki on May 17, 1891.

Markus Rautio worked as an actor in the Kansallisteatteri, Kansanteatteri and Tampere Teatteri during the years 1912-24. He joined the Finnish Radio Broadcasting Company in 1926 and was Radio Theatre's Director since 1948.

Mr. Rautio was a very well known personality in Finland and dearly loved by all the children who listened to his music and story hours on the radio. He continued with the children's program till the day he retired in 1956.

At the S.M. Ski Races on Feb. 9 in Harjavalta, the organizers were in trouble because there was not enough snow for the event. Snow had to be brought from somewhere else and about 200 people set to work with trucks and tractors to do it.

Trucks brought the snow from Virttaa Airport, 60 km. (37 miles) away and spread it making a 7-1/2 km. (4-1/2 miles) long ski run.

The snow was carried in sacks and bags up the slopes of the ski hill.

The Salpausselka ski races, which needed at least 22 km. (13-1/2 miles) of track, took 150 railroad cars of snow from northern Finland. The cost of moving the snow was 45,000 marks (\$10,350.00).

In Helsinki there are 463,000 telephones—67 phones per 100 persons. In all Finland there are 1.4 million telephones which is 30.5 phones per 100 persons.

Something new is being tried in Sodankylä Sattasniemi in northern Finland. Drivers will be protected from driving into reindeer herds on the roads at night by painting the reindeer horns with luminous paint. This was tried for the first time last winter and will be done again this winter.

Helsinki Airport is going to get protective fencing in the form of the so-called reindeer netting. The fence is going to be 11 km. (7 miles) long and the cost of it is 200,000 marks (\$46,000). Fence posts are already in place for the whole length of the fence but the reindeer netting is in place for only 6 km. (3-1/2 miles) so far. The airport reports that even moose have to be chased away occasionally from the runways with cars. It will also prevent unnecessary trespassing by people.

Trails of Scandinavia

A Tour Program For Every Budget

Due to popular demand, Scandinavian Airlines has decided to publish again their 'Trails of Scandinavia' tour program for the 1973 season together with Scandinavian Overseas Service Inc. and their Canadian General Agents, International Voyages Ltd./CTAL.

In general terms, the tour program extends from late April to the end of September and is divided into two parts, the Budget Vacations and First Class Vacations. All tours are from 15 days to 23 days in duration and start from a low of \$258 plus airfare.

According to the tour department of SAS in Montreal, the airline's Canadian headquarters, these packages are a spectacular way of seeing Scandinavia at its best, presenting a variety of vacations carefully planned to satisfy 'your taste for adventure combined with comfort'.

Modern Scandinavia is one of the most progressive, prosperous and peaceful areas in the world. Scandinavia is actually more than

a mere geographical term—a frame of mind—a philosophy—in fact, it's a way of life and all this has been taken into consideration in the preparation of these tours, so, in effect, past travellers are the ones who have prepared these exciting 'Trails of Scandinavia' programs—they are a happy blend of planned activities with lots of free time.

The 1973 program offers 6 budget and 4 firstclass vacations. Each tour includes a visit to the fabulous Norwegian fjord-country—the highlight of just about everyone's visit to Scandinavia. Every vacation is fully escorted by a highly qualified Scandinavian tour escort who knows the area in and out and takes not only a professional but a personal pride in making you happy.

A detailed folder of the 'Trails of Scandinavia' tours is now available from all SAS offices and all travel agencies.

Queen Margrethe of Denmark paid an official visit to Norway, as the guest of King Olav V in the middle of February. In Oslo the Queen, an amateur archaeologist, toured the Museum of History with its Collection of Antiquities and also visited the Munch Museum. Following the state visit, Queen Margrethe, her Prince Consort Henrik, and their children went on a private skiing holiday in Norwegian mountains.

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The April Schedule of Broadcasts

Sunday, April 1st, 15th & 29th

DANIA DOINGS

By Lili Nielsen

"Bikuben" will meet as usual on the third Monday in the month, April 16 at 7:30 p.m. at 12424 - 141 St., Edmonton.

Remember the Whistdrive on April 10 at 8 p.m. in the Dania Room of the Scandinavian Centre.

Some concern has been expressed regarding our non-exchange of 'phony money' at our Carnival Dance last month, however, we regret this misunderstanding but wish to advise everyone that for us to be able to have gambling wheels we must obtain a "Lottery Permit" from the City of Edmonton Police Department, which is issued under the conditions that "we would be using 'phony money' and that there will be no money exchange after the games".

Our Spring Banquet will be held on Sat., April 14 at 7 p.m. in the Viking Room of the Scandinavian Centre. Herring, Snaps and Open Face Sandwiches. Tickets—\$5.00 per person. Since there will be a limited amount of tickets available we urge everyone interested in attending to get their tickets early. Tickets available from any of the Board members.

One of our members is interested in buying a second-hand loom for weaving. If anyone should have one for sale please contact Mrs. Bente Cochran, 14304 - 85 Ave., Edmonton. Phone 482-4178.

News from the Danish Church

By OSCAR FILTENBORG

The Ladies' Aid is preparing again this year a bigger bazaar at Eastwood Community Hall at the corner of 118 Ave. and 86 St. It will be on Sat., May 5 from 1 - 9 p.m. or until everything is sold out. The ladies are working hard to make this bazaar even better than the one last year. Already they are selling tickets on a return trip for two to Copenhagen on charter or excursion flight or \$500 cash. Tickets can be bought from Paster Filtenborg or members of the Ladies' Aid. If any will give prizes to the bazaar, please contact Mrs. Nico Petersen at phone no. 423-3965.

On Holy Thursday this year there will be an evening service again with Holy Communion at Ansgar Lutheran Church. On Easter Day there will be two services. A Danish service at 10 a.m. and an English service at 11 a.m. For the other services in April see the advertising.

BAPTISMALS

On March 4 Wayne Wendel and Kirsten, nee Danielson, got there daughter, Christina Noelle, baptized; and on March 11 Henry Hauer and Elizabeth, nee Christiansen, got their son, Rudy Henry, baptized.

WEDDINGS

Poul L. Jørgensen and Maureen Ellen Dobson, both of Edmonton.

LOST PERSONS

If you know the whereabouts of these persons, please contact Pastor O. Filtenborg, phone 469-6123:

Mrs. Anne Nissen ERIKSEN, nee Jensen, born in 1927 and emigrated to Canada May 17, 1957. Her husband's name

JUTLAND

Jutland is the Danish mainland, the tip of the Continent reaching up towards the Scandinavian peninsula. It is Europe's farming centre where food is grown more intensively—and served with more generosity—than anywhere else. Once the Viking stronghold for trading and raiding expeditions as far as the Mediterranean, it is now a land where the Jutlanders welcome guests from all over the globe.

Jutland, more than any other part of Denmark, is a land of contrasts. You will find them in the changing scenery: East Jutland's smiling, idyllic countryside; beech trees admiring their delicate green tips in the blue fjord waters; half-timbered farms painted in colors varying with the districts decorate the green and yellow fields; white-washed churches with leaded or red-tiled roofs stand proudly in the villages. On the moors are the dark conifer plantations. In the late summer the heather begins to light up against the September sky—an El Dorado for shooting and fishing. The bays and broads of the Limfjord, with their rapidly changing lights, moods and colors are a yachtsman's paradise indeed. Not a moment seems to be a repeat of what has gone before.

Over to Jutland's west coast with all its grandeur, the long sandy beaches running from north to south. It is overpowering and stately, whether the waves break harshly against the shore or whether the sea is one vast, glittering mirror.

Go up to some of the vantage points in Central or East Jutland. Small as they may be by mountain range standards, it is easy to understand from them the way the landscape was formed. The Ice Age glaciers withdrew, slid forward, withdrew again and remoulded the earth in the process. Then the ice disappeared. Man followed almost immediately to hunt and fish and, much later, to farm. He did his re-moulding too and helped to make historic Jutland, modern Jutland; Jutland of the prehistoric tombs, of Viking fortifications, medieval churches. Renaissance manors, idyllic villages and comfortable towns; of modern architecture and industry and of large recreational areas.

This is what the Jutlanders offer and with it all, a Jutland welcome.

is Hans Torkild Eriksen.

Harald HANSEN from Kongerslev in Himmerland, Denmark. He came to Alberta in 1928, worked in 1929 at a Danish dairy in Alix (between Stettler and Lacombe), then at the dairy in Donald, where he became the manager in 1931. It could be that he has moved to California.

Mrs. Anna, nee Jensen, from Taastrup on Zealand, Denmark, about 68 years old, landed in Halifax with the ship DFDS Oscar II May 19, 1928 and came to Alberta. Was married in 1929 to a Swede with the last name of Johnson, Jonson or Johanson. They lived (?) east of Drumheller.

THANKS

Our most sincere thanks to everyone who came out to support our Supper and Bingo Evening at the Scandinavian Centre on March 16 and thereby helped to make the evening a success both socially and financially. A special thank you goes out to the Firms and individuals that donated prizes for the Bingo. Without their help the evening would be impossible. All proceeds from this evening goes to Ansgar Lutheran Church.

Ansgar Men's Club
Danish Young Women's Club

GETTING TO JUTLAND

The main gateway from the west by boat is Esbjerg. Arriving by one of the modern boats the coastline suddenly stands clearly out of the haze. The new terminal in Esbjerg welcomes you with quick Customs clearance and fast trains. Jutland is there for you to invade after a relaxing voyage on board ship.

Jutland, the bridge between Scandinavia and the Continent, may be approached in various ways and from any side.

Coming by air you change in Copenhagen for any of the Jutland connections.

If you have come by car from the Continent, you would probably arrive by Europe Road 3 which enters Denmark at Krusa. Under the name of Main Road 10, it leads through East Jutland's hilly and varied landscapes.

International train connections lead, via Hamburg, along the east coast to Fredericia and Frederikshavn several times a day or along the west coast with daily connections during the summer.

There are car and passenger ferries to and from Norway, Sweden, Sealand and Jutland as well as the U.K. Do remember that it is wise to book in advance for any ferry, particularly during the summer months.

JUTLAND—YESTERDAY AND TODAY

History is reflected in every Jutland landscape. It is there in the Stone Age funeral mounds, in sacrificial finds in the bogs, in Viking period fortifications, in churches and in houses centuries old.

History lives in the Jutland farm traditions, in the shape of the farm buildings, in the beautiful interiors of the farmhouses and in the small towns with their low, comfortable dwellings.

Though Jutlanders are, by nature, self-sufficient, as long as man has lived in Jutland their country has been a bridge between the European continent and the Scandinavian peninsula. This has helped to make Jutlanders willing to look around and learn. Their church architecture and the seamen's houses in Western Jutland, from where the tall sailing ships once set out for all corners of the globe, show how they have done both.

The industrialisation of Denmark has changed the Jutland towns too. Where once they were principally farming and trading centres, they are now bursting at the seams with industrial firms, some of them world-famous.

HOLIDAYS BY THE SEA

Where else, within 200 by 110 miles, which are Jutland's extreme measurements, can you find such variety in landscapes and in types of bathing as in Jutland?

There are the contrasts of the internationally renowned island resort of Fanø to the South, the dramatic sweep of smooth beach at Løkken, the quiet waters of the Limfjord, the meeting of the two seas at Jutland's tip—the Skaw—and the idyllic fjords and inlets of the East Coast. Within a short drive from east to west, you can see the endless dunes along the west coast, where it is hard to find shade on sunny days, and then right down to sweep the very water's edge, over on the eastern shores.

Though the tides are very slight along the west coast, it is always wise to check locally whether any special caution is advisable. In some places along the North Sea coast you must know about currents and depths before bathing and you should observe bathing rules dictated by common sense wherever you are.

The east coast, with the quieter waters of the Kattegat and the Baltic is even more thickly

dotted with resorts as this is the more heavily populated part of Jutland.

The tourist offices will be glad to help you, not only with hotel accommodation but also with arrangements for a farmhouse holiday or the hire of a summer cottage, canoe or even bicycle.

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BUFORD VASA LODGE

By Dolores Johnson

The regular monthly meeting was brought to order by our new chariman, Helge Erickson, on Feb. 22. Thirty members attended the meeting. Four new members were initiated: Olive and Janet Davies, and Ronald and Kenneth Johnson.

Plans for the annual Smorgasbord were discussed and it was decided to leave all details to the committee.

Delegates and alternate delegates to the District 18 convention to be held in Medicine Hat in June were chosen.

Upon adjournment, the hosts got everyone into a "heart-dart" game to choose partners for lunch, after which coffee and a most tasty lunch was served.

Esther Erickson spent a most pleasant two weeks visiting in Merritt, B.C., with her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Al Dunlop and their children. While there, they took Esther to Seattle to visit her mother.

Buford sponsored a small "in-Lodge" bonspiel in Thorsby on Feb. 17. Six teams played. Glenn Pearson's rink won first prize. His teammates were Clare Evanson, Bert Pearson and Reggie Jacobson.

In second place was Bob Ladouceur, with Clair Pearson, Vernon Pearson and Lloyd Moberg. Winners of the crying towels were George Modin and his helpers, Albin Markstedt, Gary Jacobson and Irma Fransen.

Floyd Modin is again back at Glenrose taking therapy, after being at the Colonel Mewburn for a short time. Best wishes, Floyd, for a speedy recovery.

Helge and Esther Erickson have purchased a home in Edmonton and will be moving there on the first of May.

Two rinks from our Lodge were entered in the District 18

Bonspiel hosted by Falun in Wetaskiwin on March 3. Fred Hamilton's rink won second prize. Playing with him were Glen Pearson, Mavis Hamilton and Ray Pearson. Although they didn't win any prizes, Bob Ladouceur's rink enjoyed the curling. With Bob were his wife, Gunhild and Albin and Wanda Markstedt.

Attending the banquet, along with the curlers were Ellen and Darlene Pearson, George and Doris Modin.

Two teams from here will be entered in the District 18 Bowling Tournament hosted by Skandia Lodge in Edmonton on April 7.

Lilly Bostrom, accompanied by her sister and brother-in-law, has just returned from a wonderful holiday in Hawaii.

Elaine Roberts of Edmonton spent a week with her parents, Clare and Alice Evanson, while her husband attended a business convention in Houston.

Algot Pearson attended a sixtieth anniversary party for two old friends of his. They are former residents of the Calmar area and now are living at Lake Isle.

The annual Smorgasbord will be held on April 14 in the Calmar National Home. The Program Committee has a hilarious program planned. We urge everyone to attend.

Heartfelt sympathy is extended to Jurdis Nacuk, whose brother, Alvin, passed away in Texas. While she was out attending the funeral in Vernon, B.C., her sister-in-law, Mrs. Henry Pearson passed away in Salmon Arm.

Best wishes to Barbara Pearson who is recovering from surgery to remove the pin in her leg. The pin was put in as a result of her injuries in a car accident a year ago.

Tony and Pat Lefsrud have returned home from their holidays. This year they flew to Africa.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Her Royal Highness, Crown Princess Sonja of Norway is expecting to give birth at the end of July, according to an announcement from the Royal Palace. The representative duties of the Crown Princess will be limited from now on.

A five story addition to the Norwegian Christian Home for the Aged in Brooklyn, N.Y., is expected to be opened in May of this year. At a cost of \$3.5 million the new fully air conditioned building will have 124 rooms. One entire floor will be devoted to nursing care. At the same time, the institution will be renamed The Norwegian Christian Home and Health Centre. The Home which has existed since 1903 today has 100 occupants. Its address is: 1250 - 67 St., Brooklyn, N.Y. 11219.

The Norwegian construction engineers, Ingeniør F. Selmer A/S of Oslo, have designed dumping barges and tugboats which now are to be built on licence by Ellicott Machine Corporation, Baltimore, Md. The Selmer barge is of an unmanned type which can be opened lengthwise for emptying by means of a radio-controlled hydraulic device. The accompanying tug can be manned by just one person performing the opening and closing operations.

Economic Consequences of Volcano in Iceland

Introduction

On January 23, 1973, a volcanic eruption started on Heimaey in Vestmannaeyjar, close to the important fishing town located on the island. The town (pop. 5,300) was evacuated almost completely in a few hours leaving behind only rescue workers and a few officials of the town council. Since then the eruption has continued and constitutes a constant threat to the town and all its property and infrastructure.

The volcanic eruption in Vestmannaeyjar is in a sense an event beyond words, not to mention economic statistics. Nevertheless, a first attempt has to be made to evaluate its economic consequences. At present it is difficult to appraise the geological event itself, i.e. whether and for how long the eruption will continue and to what extent tephra (ash, pumice and other ejected volcanic material) will fall on the town. This makes it obvious that the following reflections and figures must be highly tentative.

The economic consequences of the eruption may be divided into five categories:

1. Direct cost of dislocation.
2. Direct loss of income; export earnings in particular.
3. Direct cost of operations for protection of property against damage and removal of tephra.
4. Direct loss of property and costs of reconstruction.
5. Indirect and consequential effects.

Direct Cost of Dislocation

The volcanic upheaval has already caused a tremendous disturbance for the inhabitants of Vestmannaeyjar. The very foundation of their livelihood is in great danger. The emergency operation that successfully evacuated the island, involved of course considerable economic costs. The costs of transportation already incurred and the costs of the preliminary arrangements to provide the most elementary social services on the mainland, run in terms of hundreds of millions of I.kr. Even if the eruption were to subside quickly, it will be necessary to provide provisional housing arrangements and the necessary health, educational and other community services for at least a few months under difficult, displaced conditions, which of necessity will involve considerable cost. Then there will be costs involved in the transportation back to the island of entire families, who have shipped all their movable belongings, cars, furniture, etc., to the mainland, incurring in the process in many cases damages, and of course transportation and

storage costs.

The cost of dislocation and disruption alone may involve several hundreds of millions of I.kr. this is at present the roughest of guesstimates.

Direct Loss of Income and Export Earnings

Vestmannaeyjar can be regarded as the most important fishing town in Iceland. In recent years its share in the Icelandic fisheries has been 12-13 per cent of the country's merchandise exports, its importance for the balance of payments is obvious. In the export forecasts for 1973—made before the eruption—the share of Vestmannaeyjar could have been as much as 2 billion I.kr. (\$20 million). Even if the eruption subsides quickly one can hardly expect any operation in the freezing plants in the town during the main fishing season, January-May. The fish meal and oil factories might attempt a limited operation. But the prospects for any significant production activity in Vestmannaeyjar in 1973 are bleak. This must imply a direct loss of export earnings, even if the 77 fishing boats of Vestmannaeyjar are operated from other fishing ports. The situation may be tolerable in February, but during the peak of the season in March and April bottlenecks are bound to appear in the processing plants on the mainland. The capacity of the alternative fishing harbours is also limited. A tentative estimate of the loss of exports caused by the eruption must be in the neighbourhood of 1 billion kr. (\$10 million).

Strategically located as it is in the middle of the rich fishing banks off the sandy and harbourless south coast of Iceland, Vestmannaeyjar with its secure harbour has been both a vital shelter and an important service centre for fishing boats from other localities. Further, the great capacity of the fish meal and oil factories in Vestmannaeyjar have made it an important centre for the capelin fishery, which in 1973 was exceptionally promising, both because of optimistic catch forecasts and high export prices. The eruption in Vestmannaeyjar will thus have far-reaching consequences for the possibilities of the fisheries as a whole.

The fisheries are, of course, the basis for income formation in Vestmannaeyjar. The share of Vestmannaeyjar in the GNP of Iceland has been around 3%. In 1973 the gross factor income in Vestmannaeyjar would probably have been close to 1 billion 700 million kr. (\$17 million). The eruption could cause a drastic reduction of

(Continued on Page 11)

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NORTHERN LIGHTS

By SHIRLEY OLSON

Sons of Norway, Northern Lights #493 held their initiation of new members and installation of officers on Sat. evening, Feb. 17. Guest speaker and installing officer for the evening was Bro. Harv Haugen, Director of District 4 from Edmonton. Officers for the 1973 term are:

President — Andy Haugen
Vice Pres. — Laverne Sorgaard
Secretary — Solveig Nordhagen
Asst. Sec. — Ingrid Horneland
Treasurer — Odean Hoyme
Financial Sec. — Guro Tarsiuk
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Asst. Marshall — Tony Sebastian
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Inner Guard — Bruce McDonald
Trustees — Palmer Nordhagen
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Musician — Judy Strand
Publicity — Helen McDonald
Sports Director — Elvin Nordhagen
Social Director — Isak Skjveland
Asst. Social Dir. — Roald Olson
Historian — Shirley Olson

Following the meeting games were played and a Kentucky Fried Chicken Supper was served and enjoyed by all.

(Continued from Page 10)

this income. Every attempt will be made to find employment for the people of Vestmannaeyjar, but in any case a real loss of income must be expected, perhaps a third to one half of the forecast figure for 1973.

The direct figures on local production and income alone do by no means show the complete picture of the economic importance of Vestmannaeyjar. The economic activity in Vestmannaeyjar is naturally interwoven with the whole economy and thus forms in a mutual way the basis for employment and activity in other parts of the country. If only for this reason figures such as those mentioned above can only provide a very provisional and incomplete basis for evaluating the possible loss of income caused by the eruption. Further, it is evident that a considerable number of people and equipment will be tied up for some length of time with rescue and protection work in Vestmannaeyjar and thus diverted from normal production.

This kind of indirect effect has already appeared in the form of various shortages in the Westfjords and Eastfjords due to the cargoboats of the State Shipping Company being tied up in rescue operations between the island and the mainland. The impact in the fishing sector and the fish industry will hardly be all that serious during the first two weeks of February, when catches are manageable, even with reduced capacity. Bottlenecks are, however, bound to appear as the peak of the season approaches. Already available storage capacity for capelin (*Mallotus villosus*) at the Eastfjords has been filled. As the capelin season goes on and the capelin shoals move westwards alongside the south-east and south coast of Iceland capelin fishing will inevitably be limited by the already reduced storage and processing capacity ashore.

Direct Cost of Operations for Protection of Property Against Damage and Removal of Tephra

At present all effort is aimed at protecting the existing property on the island. The cost of the protection work is virtually impossible to estimate now, but it will certainly run into hundreds of

cu. ft.) of volcanic material have fallen over the town itself. It is foreseeable that the protection operation and that cost of the complete clearing-out of tephra will run to some hundreds of millions of I.kr. (millions of dollars). millions of kronur (millions of dollars). The protection work involves both the removal of movable property, in particular from damages caused by tephra, fire and lava. At the moment a great effort is being made to carry out removal of volcanic material to the extent necessary for protection purposes. The removal of tephra now carried out varies between clearing roofs weighed down by the volcanic downfall and virtually digging out whole houses. It has been estimated that already over 2 million cubic meters (6.5 million

Direct Loss of Property

The volcanic eruption seriously endangers all fixed property in Vestmannaeyjar. It is at present impossible to estimate with any degree of accuracy the total value of immovable property, including public works, on the island or the probability of whether or to what extent property will be lost or damaged as a result of the eruption.

A provisional estimate of the total value of all immovable property on the island indicates the reconstruction and replacement costs of all this capital to be of the order of 10 billion I.kr. (\$100 million). Provisional estimates made by the insurance companies indicate the valuation for fire insurance purposes of houses and buildings, and immovable machinery to be of the order of 5 billion I.kr. (\$50 million). Already, some 110 houses are reported either burnt down or lost in the tephra. All in all it does not seem realistic in the present situation to reckon with a lower figure than 600-800 million I.kr. (\$6-8 million) already in the year ahead to compensate for material damage and loss of property. This estimate might prove to be too low when a complete appraisal of the situation can be made.

Indirect and Consequential Effects

A few of the indirect and consequential effects of the eruption on the economy have been mentioned here above in passing, e.g. the inevitable displacement of the fishing vessels, both from Vestmannaeyjar and other harbours, and the temporary disruption of transportation to other parts of the country. This kind of effect leads to pervasive waste of resources and loss of production not directly discernible, but by their very nature these effects cannot be immediately quantified. As has already been mentioned the impact of these effects is bound to be greatest as the peak of the fishing season in March-April necessitates that the fish industry's production capacity be utilized as fully as possible. It should, however, be noted that these effects are not exclusive to the fisheries.

Summary

The result of this very tentative evaluation of the size of the economic problem created by the volcanic eruption in Vestmannaeyjar is on one hand that already in the year ahead some 2-3 billion I.kr. (\$20-30 million) have to be reckoned with to meet the costs resulting from the eruption as indicated above, and on the other that the impact on the whole economy may cause a loss of export production of 4-5 per cent and in GNP growth or perhaps 2-3 per cent. In historical perspective export and income fluctuations of this magnitude are not exceptional in the Icelandic context since great

fluctuations in catches and export prices have in the past created comparable fluctuations in production and export earnings. What makes the present situation unique is the density of the impact, the human and social elements involved and the great loss of property. What makes this event much more serious than a "normal" economic downswing is first of all the personal and social disruption when a whole community has lost the basis of their livelihood and their homes. Finally, by the eruption an extremely valuable part of the country's capital stock as well as the advantageous location at Vestmannaeyjar has been put out of action—hopefully not permanently, but definitely for some time—most valuable time of the year from an economic point of view.

Children's Events in Denmark in 1973

It is a fact one of the greatest attractions of a family vacation is to see the children having a good time. That is why this year, for the first time, Denmark has worked out an event list especially for children, giving the most exciting events and places where the children will have a lot of fun. Here it is:



Children having fun at the playground of Tivoli, Copenhagen. (Photo: Danish National Tourist Office, 505 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017).

March 30 - end October

Egeskov — A real fairytale renaissance castle erected in a lake, surrounded by a beautiful bulb and flower park. In the bar there is a museum filled with vintage airplanes, cars and motorcycles. On the island of Funen between Odense and Svenborg.

March 30 - end October

Aalholm Manor — 15th Century island castle and Aalholm Automobile Museum — Europe's biggest and most comprehensive collection of veteran and vintage cars. Steam train model 1850 runs from the museum through the park. Many activities for children. Traffic school with veteran cars. Nysted/Lolland.

April 1 - end October

The Old Village on Hjerl Hede — Open-air museum. Village, stone-age settlement, iron-age house. The village is brought to life daily in July. In northern Jutland near the town of Skive.

April 1 - end November

Givskud Lions Park — Lions, elephants and giraffes in natural surroundings. Drive your car among the exotic animals. Near Vejle, Jutland.

April 14 - September 2

Tivoliland — In Aalborg, Jutland. Shows on the revolving, open-air stage daily from June 15 to Aug. 15. Special children's holiday shows on Wednesdays from the end of June to mid-August.

Mid-April - August 27

Fun Fair Bakken — The big, popular amusement park situated on the outskirts of the more than 300-year-old beautiful Deer Park. Open-air performances, amusements, restaurants, folklore. Children's holiday shows on Wednesdays from end of June to early August, Copenhagen.

Mid-April - September 30

Dolphinarium — Ulstrup Castle. Amusement park, several daily dolphin shows. Ulstrup near Randers, Jutland.

Mid-April - September 30

The Circus Building — Star Time 73. Benneweis—Scandinavia's biggest circus presents world artists in the ring every night. Copenhagen.

Mid-April - end October

Jutland Mini-Zoo — The children's own farm with lots of animals, Haunstrup near Herning.

April 16

The Queen's Birthday — Full gala parade by the Royal Guards at Amalienborg Palace, Copenhagen. Her Majesty will be greeted from the Square by thousands of children.

April 21 - September 3

Fyn's Tivoli — Amusement park. Daily international variety acts on the open-air stage. Children's Holiday Shows every Wednesday in season. Amusements, restaurants and dancing. Odense.

May 1 - September 16

Tivoli Gardens — Denmark's world-famous fairytale garden in the heart of Copenhagen, filled with flowers, lights and music. Amusements for children and adults, restaurants, dancing. Children's Holiday Shows on Wednesdays from June 27 to Aug. 1. The Pantomime Theatre: Commedia dell'arte and The Tivoli Boy Guards. Parades on Saturdays and Sundays. Fireworks on Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday nights.

May 1 - end September

Legoland — This children's paradise was built of the world-famous plastic toy bricks and is the setting of numerous activities for children and adults, e.g. a traffic school for small and older children, a Western village, Indian camp, children's theatre, historical buildings in miniature, one of the world's finest collections of dolls with about 300 antique specimens and doll's houses from the period 1580-1900.

May 10

Children's Welfare Day — Entertainment and processions through the streets and on the squares of Copenhagen.

May 13 - September 19

Paddle-Steamer Hjejlen Dating from 1861 — Sailing daily on the beautiful lakes around Silkeborg.

(Continued on Page 12)

MR. L. L. MORRIS
Managing Editor
Scandinavian Centre News
14220 - 125 Avenue
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Scandinavian History and Culture Probed

Norse Mentality and Science

MR. SVEEN: There seems to be a certain basic correspondence between Scientific thought of this century and that of the Viking period. We have considered literary style up to this point. I believe you said that there are similarities between the Viking idea of fate and scientific law.

DR. NELSON: I find large areas of agreement between the way the Vikings tried to explain things and the way the scientist tries to explain things. Both in their own ways provide a view of nature and human destiny that is very impersonal.

MR. SVEEN: What do you mean by this word "impersonal"?

DR. NELSON: The lack of a personal force in nature. The Vikings considered fate to be unavoidable. Not even the most powerful of gods could avoid fate. It was a relentless force not to be denied. The scientist sees the law of physics, chemistry, mathematics, etc. in the same light. In his opinion, there is no way of altering these laws, one must accept them as given. Others, particularly religious persons, believe in miracles and have faith in a personal power.

MR. SVEEN: But didn't the Vikings worship and believe in their gods as being powerful?

DR. NELSON: Yes, of course. They believed in them but saw them as having limitations. The limits were imposed by fate or law. Remember that their chief god, Odin, hung himself on the tree of fate as a sacrifice in order to gain knowledge of the future. Many scientists go to church, too, but many of these express ideas about God that are rather special. I don't think that most of them believe that the power of prayer will suspend the laws of Optics discovered by Newton.

MR. SVEEN: This line of discussion recalls a statement made by Halldor Laxness, the Icelandic who was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1955. He said in *Sjaetsajdir hlutir* (Self-evident Matters) that Viking heathenism and Christianity were two ways of faith and life which "could never be united with each other any more than cold water and molten lead".

DR. NELSON: True. Let's compare outlooks by the two types. They speak for themselves. Let's hear about St. Germanus who probably lived around 450 A.D. and may have had hand in converting the Burgundians from heathenism to Christianity. Here is his personal type.

"His clothing was a cloak and tunic, regardless of the seasons, for winter brought no addition to it nor was summer allowed to lighten it. These two garments continued to be used, unless one was given away, until they fell to pieces from hard wear. Under them there was always a hair-shirt. Narrow rough-hewn planks formed a framework for his bed, the space between them being filled to the brim with ashes. These, by being constantly compressed by his weight, became as hard as unbroken earth. His only bed-clothes were a piece of sacking spread beneath him and a single military cape over him; there was nothing in the way of a pillow to place under his neck to support his head.

Lying flat like, this he condemned his limbs to be stretched out along the ground. He never removed his clothes at night and seldom either his

girdle or his shoes, and he always had round his neck a leather strap with a box containing relics. His groans were continual and prayer unceasing, for he could get little sleep in such acute discomfort. Everyone must have his own opinion; mine is quite definitely that the blessed Germanus, amid all these crucifixions, endured a drawn-out martyrdom. But how wonderful is the power and the goodness of our God! for He gave His servant, travelling faithfully along the true road, a two-fold recompense. Such errors as he may formerly have committed were purged away and in the process a refined sanctity was rapidly acquired; and, though he may have been a debtor by reason of past sins, he was presently able to draw for the benefit of others upon a stock of accumulated virtues."

The conflict between this and the Viking ideal is asserted by a section in *Fostbraedra saga* (The Saga of the Sworn Brothers). One of the brothers is a Christian who killed his father's slayer when yet a boy. He is praised differently.

"All who heard this news thought it a remarkable deed that such a young man should have slain so powerful a chieftain and so great a warrior as Jodurr. And yet this was not strange. For the Creator of the world had formed and placed in *Porgeirr's* breast so fierce and fearless a heart that he could not be afraid, but was as dauntless as a lion in all tests of courage. And since all good things have been created by God, so, too, fearlessness was created by God and put into the breast of courageous men and thus also the freedom and strength to do as they will, whether that be good or evil. For Christ has made Christians His sons and not His thralls, and He will reward each one according to his merits."

MR. SVEEN: All right, I agree that these two outlooks are as different as can be. But give me an example of how the similarity between the Viking and Scientific minds correspond in a concrete way.

DR. NELSON: Well, as you know, Viking's thought lead them to the conclusion that the world and everything associated with it—land, sky, air, living and dead, gods, etc.—were to have an end. There is a saying somewhere in the Eddas that "It is a wise man indeed who sees beyond the point where Odin meets the Wolf".

Nothing is more probable for science that the eventual decline of the planet earth to a level where life, as we know it, will become an impossibility. Many speculations have been made as to the exact manner of destruction. The current belief seems to be that eventually our sun will expand and absorb the earth. Religions predict the end of the world, too. But when they do so they talk about the soul surviving. They are tuned to things surviving beyond the existence of this earth.

MR. SVEEN: What about the heros of Science? What is common to them?

DR. NELSON: The idea of a hero does not fit many religions as well as it does Viking heathenism and Science. The classic answer to the question "what is a hero?" was given in ancient Greece as "to be brave and surpass

all others and not to disgrace the ancestors". The motivation of the hero is action that will win fame with succeeding generations.

The thirst for a glorious remembrance impelled the Viking and is perhaps the most important personal characteristic in the make-up of the scientist. Many a scientist has labored in the thought that posterity will give him the honor his own time denied him.

Much of the motivation for the scientific publishing is to satisfy a personal hunger to be known for something, to be cited by others as doing something worth noticing. Scientists have even devised what are called "citation indexes" so they can keep track of how many times a given scientist has been mentioned by other scientists in a given year. A Viking would understand this but a Christian might not. Notice that Saint Postumianus gives an "anti-hero" view.

"On their way back they met with an asp of extraordinary size. They were not in the least frightened and when it reached their feet it laid down its dark-blue neck as if a charmer's tune had cast a spell upon it.

"The younger of the boys picked it up and brought it along with him, wrapped in his cloak. Marching into the monastery like a conqueror, he found the brethren and, with everybody looking on, unfolded his cloak and set down the imprisoned animal with a distinctly boastful air. All but the Abbot were loud in their praises of the faith and spiritual power of such children, but he, more wise than the rest, to check the growth of vanity at that early age, covered them both with a beating after scolding them well for making public what had been done through them by Our Lord. It was not their faith, said he, but the power of God that had brought this thing about and they must learn to serve God humbly and not to take a pride in wonders and miracles. They would do better to have a sense of their weakness than to be conceited about spiritual powers."

MR. SVEEN: Yes, we hear from childhood about men who have made a lasting name in science. We hold the man in admiration who has sacrificed his life to science and the idea thereby expressed is not very different from that where Odin sacrificed himself to gain knowledge. The notion of exertion and suffering hardship to gain a lasting name or reputation is a powerful influence upon life.

DR. NELSON: Yes, it is. And nowhere is it more powerfully put than in the *Havamal* (The Lay of the High One) reputed by the Vikings to have been composed by Odin:

"Cattle die, and kinsmen die,
And so one dies one's self;
But a noble name will never die,
If good renown one gets."

MR. SVEEN: There seems to be a major similarity in the Viking's love of adventure and the excitement of scientific discovery.

DR. NELSON: Indeed, there is. Let's look at this next month—maybe we can get a picture of the Vinland map and talk about the rune carvings being found in North America in increasing numbers. Also, maybe you can give us a translation of the *KONGESPEILET* (the King's Mirror) where the king explains

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to his son that 5 climate belts circle around the earth. This king lived 200 years before Columbus, about the year 1280.

(Continued from Page 11)

May 31

Kite Festival — Hundreds of children and adults fly kites on the Eremitage Plain. The Deer Park, Copenhagen.

June (all Month)

The Fairytale Theatre — Hans Christian Andersen's fairytale "Simple Simon" is performed by children for children and adults in Danish, English and German. Performance against advance booking only. Hillerød Fredensborg. June - September

The Veteran Railway runs every Sunday from Elsinore to Gilleleje, and there is a parade every Friday by the Elsinore Girl Guards.

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